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Attorneys for Defendants The Häagen-Dazs
Shoppe Company, Inc., Nestlé Dreyer's Ice
Cream Company, and Nestlé USA, Inc.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

MELANIE G. SAN PEDRO-SALCEDO,
individually, and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE HAAGEN-DAZS SHOPPE
COMPANY, INC., a New Jersey
corporation; NESTLÉ DREYER'S ICE
CREAM COMPANY, a Delaware
corporation; NESTLÉ USA, INC., a
Delaware corporation; and DOES 1
through 50,

Defendants.

Case No.

**DEFENDANTS THE HÄAGEN -
DAZS SHOPPE COMPANY, INC.,
NESTLÉ DREYER'S ICE CREAM
COMPANY, AND NESTLÉ USA,
INC.'S NOTICE OF REMOVAL**

Action Filed: May 18, 2017
Trial Date: None Set

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Defendants the Häagen-Dazs Shoppe Company, Inc., Nestlé Dreyer’s Ice Cream Company, and Nestlé USA, Inc. (collectively, “Defendants”) respectfully file this Notice of Removal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), removing the above-captioned action (the “Action”) from the Superior Court of the County of Santa Clara (the “Santa Clara Superior Court”) to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, on the following grounds:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Action was commenced by plaintiff Melanie G. San Pedro-Salcedo (“Plaintiff”) on May 18, 2017, by the filing of the Class Action Complaint (the “Complaint”) in *Melanie G. San Pedro-Salcedo v. The Häagen-Dazs Shoppe Company, et al.*, Case No. 17CV310563, in the Santa Clara Superior Court. True and correct copies of the Complaint, the Summons, and Civil Coversheet, which consist of all pleadings or orders served upon Defendants, are attached to this Notice of Removal as “Exhibit A,” as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a).

2. The Complaint alleges that “Defendant has violated the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 (the ‘TCPA’), through its unwanted contact of consumers on the consumers’ respective cellular telephones.” Compl. ¶ 2.

3. Defendants were each served with the Complaint on May 23, 2017.

4. Promptly after filing this Notice of Removal, Defendants will give written notice of the removal to Plaintiff through her attorneys of record in the Action, as well as to the Clerk of the Santa Clara Superior Court, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d).

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1 5. The Action properly may be removed to the United States District
2 Court for the Northern District of California based upon the presence of a federal
3 question pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

4 6. No admission of fact, law, liability, or damages is intended by this
5 Notice of Removal, and all defenses, affirmative defenses, objections, and motions
6 hereby are reserved. Defendants do not waive, and expressly reserve, all rights to
7 challenge the propriety of certification under the applicable rules.

8 **II. THE NOTICE OF REMOVAL IS TIMELY.**

9 7. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b), Defendants are timely filing
10 this Notice of Removal within the 30-day from service removal period. The “thirty-
11 day period . . . does not begin to run . . . until the defendant has been properly served
12 under state law, or has agreed to waive service of process.” *Borchers v. Standard*
13 *Fire Ins. Co.*, No. C-10-1706 MMC, 2010 WL 2608291, at *2 (N.D. Cal. June 25,
14 2010). Plaintiff served Defendants on May 23, 2017.

15 **III. THIS COURT HAS ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OVER**
16 **PLAINTIFF’S FEDERAL QUESTION PURSUANT TO § 1331.**

17 8. Federal question jurisdiction exists when an action presents a claim
18 “arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C.
19 § 1331.

20 9. This Court has original jurisdiction over the Action because Plaintiff’s
21 claims arise under the TCPA, a federal statute. While “federal and state courts have
22 concurrent jurisdiction over private suits arising under the TCPA, *Mims v. Arrow*
23 *Fin. Servs., LLC*, 132 S. Ct. 740, 745 (2012), “[n]othing in the text, structure,
24 purpose, or legislative history of the TCPA calls for displacement of the federal
25 question jurisdiction U.S. district courts ordinarily have under 28 U.S.C. § 1331,”
26 *id.* at 753.

27 ///

28 ///

1 10. Accordingly, removal of this action is proper on the sole basis that,
2 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, this Court has federal question jurisdiction over
3 Plaintiff's claims.

4 **IV. CONCLUSION**

5 11. WHEREFORE, having provided notice as required by law, the above-
6 entitled action should be removed from the Santa Clara Superior Court.

7
8 DATED: June 16, 2017

KELLEY DRYE & WARREN LLP
Miles M. Cooley

9
10 By: /S/ Miles M. Cooley
11 Miles M. Cooley
12 Attorneys for Defendants The
13 Häagen-Dazs Shoppe Company, Inc.,
14 Nestlé Dreyer's Ice Cream Company,
15 and Nestlé USA, Inc.

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A



**Service of Process
Transmittal**

05/23/2017

CT Log Number 531279567

TO: Douglas Besman, Attorney
Nestle USA, Inc.
30003 Bainbridge Rd
Solon, OH 44139-2290

RE: Process Served in California

FOR: The Haagen-Dazs Shoppe Company, Inc. (Domestic State: NJ)

ENCLOSED ARE COPIES OF LEGAL PROCESS RECEIVED BY THE STATUTORY AGENT OF THE ABOVE COMPANY AS FOLLOWS:

TITLE OF ACTION: Pedro-Salcedo, Pltff. vs. Haagen Dazs Shoppe Company, Inc., et al., Dfts.
Name discrepancy noted.

DOCUMENT(S) SERVED: Summon, Attachment(s), Complaint

COURT/AGENCY: Santa Clara County - Superior Court, CA
Case # 17CV310563

NATURE OF ACTION: Plaintiff brings this action against defendants according to and to remedy
defendants' Violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act

ON WHOM PROCESS WAS SERVED: C T Corporation System, Los Angeles, CA

DATE AND HOUR OF SERVICE: By Process Server on 05/23/2017 at 13:00

JURISDICTION SERVED : California

APPEARANCE OR ANSWER DUE: Within 30 days

ATTORNEY(S) / SENDER(S): Michael J. Jaurigue
JAURIGUE LAW GROUP
114 North Brand Boulevard, Suite 200
Glendale, CA 91203
(818) 630-7280

ACTION ITEMS: CT has retained the current log, Retain Date: 05/23/2017, Expected Purge Date:
05/28/2017

Image SOP

Email Notification, Douglas Besman Douglas.Besman@us.nestle.com

Email Notification, Diane Hughes diane.hughes@us.nestle.com

Email Notification, Douglas Keaton douglas.keaton@us.nestle.com

Email Notification, Princeton Kim Princeton.Kim@us.nestle.com

Email Notification, David Herman david.herman@us.nestle.com

Email Notification, Daniel Nugent daniel.nugent@us.nestle.com

SIGNED: C T Corporation System



**Service of Process
Transmittal**

05/23/2017

CT Log Number 531279567

TO: Douglas Besman, Attorney
Nestle USA, Inc.
30003 Bainbridge Rd
Solon, OH 44139-2290

RE: Process Served in California

FOR: The Haagen-Dazs Shoppe Company, Inc. (Domestic State: NJ)

ADDRESS: 818 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017
TELEPHONE: 213-337-4615

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

**NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:
(AVISO AL DEMANDADO):**

[See Attachment]

**YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF:
(LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):**

MELANIE G. SAN PEDRO-SALCEDO, as an individual and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

E-FILED
5/18/2017 3:34:58 PM
Clerk of Court
Superior Court of CA,
County of Santa Clara
17CV310563
Reviewed By: R. Walker

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **¡AVISO!** Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. **AVISO:** Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desecher el caso.

The name and address of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Santa Clara Superior Court

191 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95113

CASE NUMBER:
(Número de caso) **17CV310563**

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:
(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):
Michael J. Jaurigue, Jaurigue Law Group, 114 N. Brand Blvd., Ste. 200, Glendale, CA 91203, tel. 818.630.7280

DATE: **05/18/2017** Clerk of Court Clerk, by **R. Walker**, Deputy
(Fecha) (Secretario) (Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)
(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).



NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

1. ☐ as an individual defendant.
2. ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):
3. ☒ on behalf of (specify): THE HAAGEN-DAZS SHOPPE COMPANY, INC.
under: ☒ CCP 416.10 (corporation) ☐ CCP 416.60 (minor)
☐ CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation) ☐ CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
☐ CCP 416.40 (association or partnership) ☐ CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
☐ other (specify):
4. ☒ by personal delivery on (date): **5-23-17**

SUM-200(A)

SHORT TITLE: Pedro-Salcedo v. Haagen Dazs Shoppe Company, Inc. et al.	CASE NUMBER:
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

- This form may be used as an attachment to any summons if space does not permit the listing of all parties on the summons.
- If this attachment is used, insert the following statement in the plaintiff or defendant box on the summons: "Additional Parties Attachment form is attached."

List additional parties (Check only one box. Use a separate page for each type of party.):

☐ Plaintiff ☒ Defendant ☐ Cross-Complainant ☐ Cross-Defendant

THE HAAGEN-DAZS SHOPPE COMPANY, INC., a New Jersey corporation; NESTLE DREYER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY, a Delaware corporation; NESTLE USA, INC., a Delaware corporation; and DOES 1 through 50,

Page 1 of 1

Page 1 of 1

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Jaurigue Law Group Michael Jaurigue (SBN 208123); Abigail A. Zelenski (SBN 228610); David Zelenski (SBN 231768); Sehreen Ladak (SBN 307895); Ryan Stubbe (SBN 289074) 114 N. Brand Blvd., Ste. 200, Glendale, CA 91203 TELEPHONE NO.: 818-630-7280 FAX NO.: 888-879-1697 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff Melanie G. Pedro-Salcedo		FOR COURT USE ONLY E-FILED 5/18/2017 3:34:58 PM Clerk of Court Superior Court of CA, County of Santa Clara 17CV310563 Reviewed By: R. Walker							
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Santa Clara STREET ADDRESS: 191 North First Street MAILING ADDRESS: 191 North First Street CITY AND ZIP CODE: San Jose CA 95113 BRANCH NAME: Old Courthouse									
CASE NAME: Pedro-Salcedo v. Haagen Dazs Shoppe Company, Inc. et al.									
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Complex Case Designation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">CASE NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000) </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Limited (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less) </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Counter <input type="checkbox"/> Joinder Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402) </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> 17CV310563 JUDGE: Hon. Thomas E. Kuhnle DEPT: 5 - Complex Civil Litigation </td> </tr> </table>			CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET		Complex Case Designation	CASE NUMBER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000)	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less)	<input type="checkbox"/> Counter <input type="checkbox"/> Joinder Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET		Complex Case Designation	CASE NUMBER						
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Items 1-6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check one box below for the case type that best describes this case:

Auto Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Auto (22) <input type="checkbox"/> Uninsured motorist (46) Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos (04) <input type="checkbox"/> Product liability (24) <input type="checkbox"/> Medical malpractice (45) <input type="checkbox"/> Other PI/PD/WD (23) Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Business tort/unfair business practice (07) <input type="checkbox"/> Civil rights (08) <input type="checkbox"/> Defamation (13) <input type="checkbox"/> Fraud (16) <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property (19) <input type="checkbox"/> Professional negligence (25) <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35) Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful termination (36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other employment (15)	Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Breach of contract/warranty (06) <input type="checkbox"/> Rule 3.740 collections (09) <input type="checkbox"/> Other collections (09) <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage (18) <input type="checkbox"/> Other contract (37) Real Property <input type="checkbox"/> Eminent domain/inverse condemnation (14) <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful eviction (33) <input type="checkbox"/> Other real property (26) Unlawful Detainer <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial (31) <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (32) <input type="checkbox"/> Drugs (38) Judicial Review <input type="checkbox"/> Asset forfeiture (05) <input type="checkbox"/> Petition re: arbitration award (11) <input type="checkbox"/> Writ of mandate (02) <input type="checkbox"/> Other judicial review (39)	Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403) <input type="checkbox"/> Antitrust/Trade regulation (03) <input type="checkbox"/> Construction defect (10) <input type="checkbox"/> Mass tort (40) <input type="checkbox"/> Securities litigation (28) <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental/Toxic tort (30) <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41) Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement of judgment (20) Miscellaneous Civil Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> RICO (27) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other complaint (not specified above) (42) Miscellaneous Civil Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership and corporate governance (21) <input type="checkbox"/> Other petition (not specified above) (43)
--	--	--

2. This case ☒ is ☐ is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of separately represented parties
b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve
c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Substantial amount of documentary evidence | d. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of witnesses
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
f. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision |
|--|---|
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. ☒ monetary b. ☐ nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. ☐ punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify): 1-Violation of TCPA-47 U.S.C. 227(b)(1)(A)
5. This case ☒ is ☐ is not a class action suit.
6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date: May 17, 2017
 Ryan Stubbe, Jaurigue Law Group

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
- File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
- If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding.
- Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.

Page 1 of 2

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Glendale, California 91203

Telephone: (818) 630-7280

Facsimile: (888) 879-1697

Attorneys for Plaintiff

E-FILED

5/18/2017 3:34:58 PM

Clerk of Court

Superior Court of CA,

County of Santa Clara

17CV310563

Reviewed By: R. Walker

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

17CV310563

MELANIE G. SAN PEDRO-SALCEDO,
individually and on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE HAAGEN-DAZS SHOPPE COMPANY,
INC., a New Jersey corporation; NESTLE
DREYER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY, a
Delaware corporation; NESTLE USA, INC., a
Delaware corporation; and DOES 1 through 50,

Defendants.

Case No.

CLASS-ACTION COMPLAINT

Violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection
Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff MELANIE G. PEDRO-SALCEDO brings this class action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated against Defendants HAAGEN-DAZS SHOPPE COMPANY, INC. (“Haagen-Dazs”), a New Jersey corporation; NESTLE DREYER’S ICE CREAM COMPANY (“Dreyers”), a Delaware corporation; NESTLE USA, INC. (“Nestle USA”), a Delaware corporation; and DOES 1 through 50 pursuant to section 382 of the California Code of Civil Procedure.

2. As alleged below, Defendants have violated the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”), 47 U.S.C. § 227, through their unauthorized contact of consumers on the consumers’ respective cellular telephones. Specifically, Defendants have violated the TCPA by sending unsolicited text messages without prior express written consent, invading the consumers’ right to privacy.

3. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3), Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to, *inter alia*, statutory damages and injunctive relief for Defendants’ violations.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. **Jurisdiction.** Federal and state courts have concurrent jurisdiction over suits arising under the TCPA. See Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC, 132 S. Ct. 740, 745 (2012). This Court therefore has subject-matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s cause of action. Furthermore, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because, as alleged below, they have purposefully availed themselves of the resources and protections of California, and conduct business and have systematic contacts within the County of Santa Clara, State of California.

5. **Venue.** As alleged more particularly below, venue is proper in the County of Santa Clara in accordance with section 395(a) of the California Code of Civil Procedure because the events, omissions, or injuries giving rise to Plaintiff’s cause of action against Defendants occurred within the County of Santa Clara, State of California.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff is, and at all times relevant to this action was, a California resident of the County of Santa Clara. She is, and at all times relevant to this action was, a “person” as defined under 47 U.S.C. § 153.

7. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant Haagen-

1 Dazs is New Jersey corporation with a principal place of business located at 500 Washington Street
 2 South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon
 3 alleges, that Haagen-Dazs is, and at all times relevant to this action was, a “person” as defined under 47
 4 U.S.C. § 153.

5 8. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant Dreyers is a
 6 Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 5929 College Avenue, Oakland,
 7 California 90017. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Dreyers is,
 8 and at all times relevant to this action was, a “person” as defined under 47 U.S.C. § 153.

9 9. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant Nestle USA
 10 is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business located at 800 North Brand Boulevard,
 11 Glendale, California 91203. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that
 12 Nestle Holdings is, and at all times relevant to this action was, a “person” as defined under 47 U.S.C.
 13 § 153.

14 10. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of Defendants DOES 1 through 50,
 15 and she therefore sues them under those fictitious names pursuant to section 474 of the Code of Civil
 16 Procedure. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each of the acts and
 17 omissions alleged herein was performed by, or is attributable to, Haagen-Dazs, Dreyers, Nestle
 18 Holdings, Nestle USA, and DOES 1 through 50, with each acting as the agent for the others, with each
 19 having the legal authority to act on the others’ behalves, and with each ratifying every act or omission
 20 complained of herein. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each
 21 Defendant is in some manner intentionally, negligently, or otherwise responsible for the acts and
 22 omissions of the other Defendants in proximately causing the damages alleged. Similarly, Plaintiff is
 23 informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that the acts and omissions of each Defendant were in
 24 accordance with, and represent, the official policy and practice of all Defendants. Plaintiff will amend
 25 the Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of DOES 1 through 50 when such names and
 26 capacities have been ascertained.

27 ***GENERAL ALLEGATIONS***

28 11. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Haagen-Dazs has

1 established an international ice-cream brand with hundreds of brick-and-mortar shops in the United
2 States. Haagen-Dazs has established its brand through ongoing marketing and promotional campaigns.

3 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Haagen-Dazs is wholly
4 owned by, or affiliated with, Dreyers for the purpose of carrying out Dreyers' business operations in the
5 United States. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Nestle USA is
6 part of a group of companies that, together with Haagen-Dazs and Dreyers, markets Haagen-Dazs
7 throughout the United States.

8 13. On or about April 22, 2017, Plaintiff visited a Haagen-Dazs store in San Jose, California.
9 The Haagen-Dazs cashier orally asked Plaintiff if she would like to enroll in a rewards program for
10 discounts on future purchases. The cashier then asked for Plaintiff's telephone number, which Plaintiff
11 provided orally.

12 14. Thereafter on April 22, 2017, Plaintiff received a text message from Defendants on her
13 cellular telephone (telephone number (650) xxx-9255) stating: "Thank you for joining Haagen-Dazs
14 Rewards! Download our app here:." The text message contained a link to download a mobile-device
15 application, or "app."

16 15. The app referenced in paragraph 14 is an app of Defendants, available for download on
17 iPhone and Android devices, that can be used to locate Haagen-Dazs locations, place orders online, and
18 get offers and coupons. By encouraging the use of the app, the text message sent to Plaintiff constitutes
19 telemarketing or advertising. As is apparent from the content of the text message referenced in
20 paragraph 14, it was sent without an emergency purpose; instead, it advertises Defendants' mobile-
21 device app.

22 16. Plaintiff had never given any signed authorization to anyone expressly permitting
23 Defendants, or anyone acting on any of their respective behalves, to use her cellular-telephone number
24 for telemarketing or advertising purposes.

25 17. The 650 area-code prefix for Plaintiff's cellular-telephone number is associated with
26 Santa Clara County, California.

27 18. Plaintiff's cellular-telephone number is linked to a subscription plan under which she is
28 charged each month for cellular-telephone and data services.

19. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that the text message referenced in paragraph 14 was sent by Defendants, and that Defendants controlled and were responsible for both the content and delivery of the messages; alternatively, the message was sent by at least one of the Defendants acting at the direction of the other Defendants to send the messages or to generally conduct promotional activities, with the other Defendants' full knowledge and consent, and to the benefit of all Defendants.

20. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that her cellular-telephone number was entered into a database and that Defendants used equipment capable of storing and/or producing telephone numbers, as well as capable of dialing such numbers, to send the above-referenced text message to Plaintiff.

21. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants, working together pursuant to the arrangement alleged in paragraph 19, sent the above-referenced text message, as well as thousands of similar text messages, *en masse* to the cellular telephones of members of the general public using the equipment referenced in paragraph 20. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that the text messages were sent even though Defendants had never obtained signed authorizations expressly permitting advertising or telemarketing messages from any of the individuals to whom the messages were sent.

CLASS-ACTION ALLEGATIONS

22. Plaintiff seeks to represent the following Class under section 382 of the Code of Civil Procedure: All persons throughout the United States who, since October 16, 2013, received at least one text message from Defendants on their cellular telephones.

23. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or modify the proposed Class, or to propose subclasses or limitations to particular issues, in response to facts later ascertained.

24. **Numerosity.** The identities of Class Members may be ascertained from Defendants' own business and marketing records, as well as the records of Defendants' telephone provider(s). Joinder of all Class Members would be impracticable due to the sizeable number of such Members and their likely lack of resources to initiate individual claims. Plaintiff estimates that thousands of text messages were sent to well-over the forty individuals required for numerosity purposes. Also, as explained below, the

1 amount that is owed to any given Class Member under the TCPA is relatively small, making it
2 impractical for them to bring their own individual suits.

3 25. **Commonality.** There are questions of law and fact that are common to the Class that
4 predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members. These common questions
5 include, without limitation:

6 a) Whether the text messages constitute telemarketing or advertising within the meaning of
7 the TCPA and its regulations;

8 b) Whether the equipment used to send the text messages constitutes an automatic telephone
9 dialing system within the meaning of the TCPA and its regulations;

10 c) Whether prior express written consent was required under the TCPA before sending any
11 of the text messages; and

12 d) Whether the outright failure to obtain prior express written consent to receive the
13 messages constitutes willful and knowing behavior within the meaning of the TCPA and its regulations.

14 26. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the Class because she received at
15 least one telemarketing or advertising text message on her cellular telephone from Defendants on or
16 after October 16, 2013; she never provided prior express written consent to receive any such messages;
17 and the message was sent using the same equipment used to send text messages to all Class Members on
18 their respective cellular telephones.

19 27. **Adequacy.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the
20 Class. Plaintiff is not aware of any conflicts with Class Members, and she plans on pursuing the
21 litigation vigorously. She also has the same interests as those of the Class, and has retained counsel who
22 are competent and experienced in class-action litigation. In addition, Plaintiff has been actively
23 involved in the litigation, she will continue to participate and be available for the duration of the
24 litigation, and she understand the duties that she holds to the Class.

25 28. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and
26 efficient adjudication of this controversy. Again, the individual joinder of all Class Members is
27 impracticable because of the relatively small recovery amounts at stake and the relative lack of resources
28 available for individual Class Members vis-à-vis the large corporate Defendants. Additionally, the

judicial system would be burdened with multiple trials of the same issues, and the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments would increase. The common questions detailed above, in fact, predominate in this action, as Class Members' claims arise out of the same course of conduct to which Plaintiff herself was subject. A class action therefore would conserve the resources of the parties and the Court while protecting the rights of Class Members. Defendants' conduct as described above is unlawful, continuing, capable of repetition, and will continue unless restrained and enjoined by the Court. Moreover, it is a matter of public interest to obtain definitive answers to the legality of Defendants' actions in a single case.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the TCPA

47 U.S.C. § 227

29. Plaintiff re-pleads, re-alleges, and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in this Complaint.

30. The United States Congress enacted the TCPA in order to protect and balance individual privacy rights against legitimate telemarketing practices. In enacting this statute, Congress found:

(1) The use of the telephone to market goods and services to the home and other businesses is now pervasive due to the increased use of cost-effective telemarketing techniques.

....

(10) Evidence compiled by the Congress indicates that residential telephone subscribers consider automated or prerecorded telephone calls, regardless of the content or the initiator of the message, to be a nuisance and an invasion of privacy.

(11) Technologies that might allow consumers to avoid receiving such calls are not universally available, are costly, are unlikely to be enforced, or place an inordinate burden on the consumer.

(12) Banning such automated or prerecorded telephone calls to the home, except when the receiving party consents to receiving the call or when such calls are necessary in an emergency situation affecting the health and safety of the consumer, is the only effective means of protecting telephone consumers from this nuisance and privacy invasion.

TCPA of 1991, PL 102-243, December 20, 1991, 105 Stat 2394.

31. The TCPA specifically prohibits automated calls or messages to consumers' cellular-

1 telephone numbers without first obtaining the express consent or permission of the consumers:

2 It shall be unlawful for any person within the United States, or any person outside
3 the United States if the recipient is within the United States[,] (A) to make any call (other
4 than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the
called party) using any automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded
voice . . . (iii) to any telephone number assigned to a . . . cellular telephone service

5 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1). According to the Ninth Circuit, a text message is a “call” within the meaning of
6 the TCPA. Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc., 569 F.3d 946, 954 (9th Cir. 2009).

7 32. Under the relevant regulation, effective October 16, 2013, “prior express consent” as
8 used in subsection (b)(1)(A)(iii) of the TCPA means “prior express *written* consent” for all
9 telemarketing or advertising messages. 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(2) (emphasis supplied). Such consent
10 must be signed by the consumer; disclose that the consumer authorizes the entity on whose behalf the
11 message is sent to deliver, or cause to be delivered, telemarketing messages by way of an automatic
12 telephone dialing system; and disclose that the consumer is not required to provide consent as a
13 condition of purchasing any goods or services. Id. § 64.1200(f)(8).

14 33. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants constitute a direct violation of the
15 TCPA. Defendants were and are aware of the TCPA and its requirements, and, on information and
16 belief, intentionally violated the law in an effort to maximize the reach of their program. Defendants’
17 violations therefore were willful.

18 34. The TCPA establishes a private right of action for sending unauthorized messages to
19 consumers:

20 A person or entity may, if otherwise permitted by the laws or rules of court of a
21 State, bring in an appropriate court of that State (A) an action based on a violation of this
22 subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection to enjoin such violation,
23 (B) an action to recover for actual monetary loss from such a violation, or to receive \$500
24 in damages for each such violation, whichever is greater, or (C) both such actions. If the
court finds that the defendant willfully or knowingly violated this subsection or the
regulations prescribed under this subsection, the court may, in its discretion, increase the
amount of the award to an amount equal to not more than 3 times the amount available
under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph

25 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3). Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B), Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled
26 to an award of \$500 in statutory damages for each and every text message that they received. Moreover,
27 because Defendants willfully and knowingly violated the TCPA as alleged above, Plaintiff and Class
28 Members are entitled to treble damages. Finally, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(A), Plaintiff and

1 Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief.

2 ***PRAYER FOR RELIEF***


3 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

- 4 1. An order certifying the Class under California Code of Civil Procedure section 382;
- 5 2. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff and Class Members for the period of time since October
- 6 16, 2013, for statutory treble damages against Defendants, as well as for injunctive relief;
- 7 3. An award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, to the extent allowable by law;
- 8 4. An award of attorney's fees and costs of suit, to the extent allowable by law; and
- 9 5. Such further relief as the Court deems fit and proper.

10

11 Dated: May 17, 2017

JAURIGUE LAW GROUP

12 
13 Michael J. Jaurigue
14 Abigail A. Zelenski
15 David Zelenski
16 Ryan Stubbe
17 Sehreen Ladak
18 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*

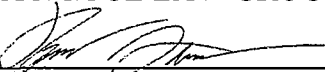
19 ***DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL***

20 Plaintiffs request a trial by jury as to all claims for relief.

21

22 Dated: May 17, 2017

JAURIGUE LAW GROUP

23 
24 Michael J. Jaurigue
25 Abigail A. Zelenski
26 David Zelenski
27 Ryan Stubbe
28 Sehreen Ladak
Attorneys for Plaintiff

CIVIL LAWSUIT NOTICECASE NUMBER: **17CV310563**

Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara
 191 N. First St., San Jose, CA 95113

READ THIS ENTIRE FORM

PLAINTIFFS (the person(s) suing): Within 60 days after filing the lawsuit, you must serve each defendant with the *Complaint*, *Summons*, an *Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Information Sheet*, and a copy of this *Civil Lawsuit Notice*, and you must file written proof of such service.

DEFENDANTS (The person(s) being sued): You must do each of the following to protect your rights:

1. You must file a written response to the *Complaint*, in the Clerk's Office of the Court, within 30 days of the date the *Summons* and *Complaint* were served on you;
2. You must send a copy of your written response to the plaintiff; and
3. You must attend the first Case Management Conference.

Warning: If you do not do these three things, you may automatically lose this case.

RULES AND FORMS: You must follow the California Rules of Court (CRC) and the Santa Clara County Superior Court Local Civil Rules and use proper forms. You can get legal information, view the rules and get forms, free of charge, from the Self-Service Center at 99 Notre Dame Avenue, San Jose (408-882-2900 x-2926), or from:

- State Rules and Judicial Council Forms: www.courtinfo.ca.gov/forms and www.courtinfo.ca.gov/rules
- Local Rules and Forms: <http://www.sccsuperiorcourt.org/civil/rule1toc.htm>
- Rose Printing: 408-293-8177 or becky@rose-printing.com (there is a charge for forms)

For other local legal information, visit the Court's Self-Service website www.sccselfservice.org and select "Civil."

CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE (CMC): You must meet with the other parties and discuss the case, in person or by telephone, at least 30 calendar days before the CMC. You must also fill out, file and serve a *Case Management Statement* (Judicial Council form CM-110) at least 15 calendar days before the CMC.

You or your attorney must appear at the CMC. You may ask to appear by telephone – see Local Civil Rule 8.

Your Case Management Judge is: **Hon. Thomas E. Kuhnle** Department: **5**

The 1st CMC is scheduled for: (Completed by Clerk of Court)

Date: **09/08/2017** Time: **10:00 am** in Department **5**

The next CMC is scheduled for: (Completed by party if the 1st CMC was continued or has passed)

Date: _____ Time: _____ in Department _____

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR): If all parties have appeared and filed a completed *ADR Stipulation Form* (local form CV-5008) at least 15 days before the CMC, the Court will cancel the CMC and mail notice of an ADR Status Conference. Visit the Court's website at www.sccsuperiorcourt.org/civil/ADR/ or call the ADR Administrator (408-882-2100 x-2530) for a list of ADR providers and their qualifications, services, and fees.

WARNING: Sanctions may be imposed if you do not follow the California Rules of Court or the Local Rules of Court.

**SANTA CLARA COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION
INFORMATION SHEET**

Many cases can be resolved to the satisfaction of all parties without the necessity of traditional litigation, which can be expensive, time consuming, and stressful. The Court finds that it is in the best interests of the parties that they participate in alternatives to traditional litigation, including arbitration, mediation, neutral evaluation, special masters and referees, and settlement conferences. Therefore, all matters shall be referred to an appropriate form of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) before they are set for trial, unless there is good cause to dispense with the ADR requirement.

What is ADR?

ADR is the general term for a wide variety of dispute resolution processes that are alternatives to litigation. Types of ADR processes include mediation, arbitration, neutral evaluation, special masters and referees, and settlement conferences, among others forms.

What are the advantages of choosing ADR instead of litigation?

ADR can have a number of advantages over litigation:

- **ADR can save time.** A dispute can be resolved in a matter of months, or even weeks, while litigation can take years.
- **ADR can save money.** Attorney's fees, court costs, and expert fees can be reduced or avoided altogether.
- **ADR provides more participation.** Parties have more opportunities with ADR to express their interests and concerns, instead of focusing exclusively on legal rights.
- **ADR provides more control and flexibility.** Parties can choose the ADR process that is most likely to bring a satisfactory resolution to their dispute.
- **ADR can reduce stress.** ADR encourages cooperation and communication, while discouraging the adversarial atmosphere of litigation. Surveys of parties who have participated in an ADR process have found much greater satisfaction than with parties who have gone through litigation.

What are the main forms of ADR offered by the Court?

Mediation is an informal, confidential, flexible and non-binding process in the mediator helps the parties to understand the interests of everyone involved, and their practical and legal choices. The mediator helps the parties to communicate better, explore legal and practical settlement options, and reach an acceptable solution of the problem. The mediator does not decide the solution to the dispute; the parties do.

Mediation may be appropriate when:

- The parties want a non-adversary procedure
- The parties have a continuing business or personal relationship
- Communication problems are interfering with a resolution
- There is an emotional element involved
- The parties are interested in an injunction, consent decree, or other form of equitable relief

Neutral evaluation, sometimes called "Early Neutral Evaluation" or "ENE", is an informal process in which the evaluator, an experienced neutral lawyer, hears a compact presentation of both sides of the case, gives a non-binding assessment of the strengths and weaknesses on each side, and predicts the likely outcome. The evaluator can help parties to identify issues, prepare stipulations, and draft discovery plans. The parties may use the neutral's evaluation to discuss settlement.

Neutral evaluation may be appropriate when:

- The parties are far apart in their view of the law or value of the case
- The case involves a technical issue in which the evaluator has expertise
- Case planning assistance would be helpful and would save legal fees and costs
- The parties are interested in an injunction, consent decree, or other form of equitable relief

-over-

Arbitration is a less formal process than a trial, with no jury. The arbitrator hears the evidence and arguments of the parties and then makes a written decision. The parties can agree to binding or non-binding arbitration. In binding arbitration, the arbitrator's decision is final and completely resolves the case, without the opportunity for appeal. In non-binding arbitration, the arbitrator's decision could resolve the case, without the opportunity for appeal, unless a party timely rejects the arbitrator's decision within 30 days and requests a trial. Private arbitrators are allowed to charge for their time.

Arbitration may be appropriate when:

- The action is for personal injury, property damage, or breach of contract
- Only monetary damages are sought
- Witness testimony, under oath, needs to be evaluated
- An advisory opinion is sought from an experienced litigator (if a non-binding arbitration)

Civil Judge ADR allows parties to have a mediation or settlement conference with an experienced judge of the Superior Court. Mediation is an informal, confidential, flexible and non-binding process in which the judge helps the parties to understand the interests of everyone involved, and their practical and legal choices. A settlement conference is an informal process in which the judge meets with the parties or their attorneys, hears the facts of the dispute, helps identify issues to be resolved, and normally suggests a resolution that the parties may accept or use as a basis for further negotiations. The request for mediation or settlement conference may be made promptly by stipulation (agreement) upon the filing of the Civil complaint and the answer. There is no charge for this service.

Civil Judge ADR may be appropriate when:

- The parties have complex facts to review
- The case involves multiple parties and problems
- The courthouse surroundings would be helpful to the settlement process

Special masters and referees are neutral parties who may be appointed by the court to obtain information or to make specific fact findings that may lead to a resolution of a dispute.

Special masters and referees can be particularly effective in complex cases with a number of parties, like construction disputes.

Settlement conferences are informal processes in which the neutral (a judge or an experienced attorney) meets with the parties or their attorneys, hears the facts of the dispute, helps identify issues to be resolved, and normally suggests a resolution that the parties may accept or use as a basis for further negotiations.

Settlement conferences can be effective when the authority or expertise of the judge or experienced attorney may help the parties reach a resolution.

What kind of disputes can be resolved by ADR?

Although some disputes must go to court, almost any dispute can be resolved through ADR. This includes disputes involving business matters; civil rights; collections; corporations; construction; consumer protection; contracts; copyrights; defamation; disabilities; discrimination; employment; environmental problems; fraud; harassment; health care; housing; insurance; intellectual property; labor; landlord/tenant; media; medical malpractice and other professional negligence; neighborhood problems; partnerships; patents; personal injury; probate; product liability; property damage; real estate; securities; sports; trade secret; and wrongful death, among other matters.

Where can you get assistance with selecting an appropriate form of ADR and a neutral for your case, information about ADR procedures, or answers to other questions about ADR?

Contact:

Santa Clara County Superior Court
ADR Administrator
408-882-2530

Santa Clara County DRPA Coordinator
408-792-2784

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and **not a party to this action**. I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. My business address is 10100 Santa Monica Boulevard, Twenty-Third Floor, Los Angeles, California 90067-4008.

On June 16, 2017, I served a true copy of the foregoing document Entitled **DEFENDANTS THE HAAGEN-DAZS SHOPPE COMPANY, INC., NESTLE DREYER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY, AND NESTLE USA, INC.'S NOTICE OF REMOVAL** on the interested parties in this action as follows:

Michael J. Jaurigue
JAURIGUE LAW GROUP
114 North Brand Boulevard
Suite 200
Glendale, California 91203
Tel (818) 630-7280
Fax: (888) 879-1697
michael@jlglawyers.com

☒ **BY MAIL:** I enclosed the document in a sealed envelope or package addressed to the persons at the addresses listed in the Service List and placed the envelope for collection and mailing, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with Kelley Drye & Warren LLP's practice for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. On the same day that the correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid.

☒ **FEDERAL:** I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct and that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this Court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on June 16, 2017, at Los Angeles, California.


Carla K. Rossi